The Havigation of the Amazon and its Tributaries.

The Measures Taken by the Prussian Gov ernment to divance the Well-being of the Country.

ENCOURAGENEST TO COLONIZATION.

A correspondent furnishes us with the following interesting communication on the subject of the navigation of the South American rivers, and the sation of their banks:-

Now that the spirit of enterprise and the desire for improvement presum nate in all classes of society, whatever project all is the prospect of a field in which speculation may obtain advantages, and at the same time produce means for increasing the well being of man, it is received with general enthusiasm, and become an entire of combined action for the rand capital powers which are indispensable, and now indeed must powerful. Convinced, then, as we are, of this in this sition of minds, we believe that the follow: Assistion of the evident advantages and favorations embraced in the coismatcheme by the the government of Peru invites the employing of individual enterprise and of individual enterprise and

ompetition.
The following are the great advantages and the averable terms by which the enterprise is recom-

which are now at read amidst the dangers of strong conspectition.

The following are the great advantages and the lavorable terms by which the enterprise is recompared.

The givernments of Peru and Brazil have formed a treaty, for the purpose of establishing the navigation of the Amazi from its mouth, on the Atlantic Ocean, for the navigation of the Amazi from its mouth, on the Atlantic Ocean, for the navigation at the construction of the amazing the post of the present post of the property of the requisite steambeats, which it was required to examine in May of the present year; and Peru has also hypotograted a sum of money, destined to support and abster the cherprise. The Peruyan government has, moreover, ordered the construction of several factambout to add in the navigation of the Amazin, in the part helonging to Peru, and to expected the Peruyan rivers flowing into it.

Will respect to colectantion, we do not yet know what has been done by Brazil; but, in Peru, the Minutes of Brazil and Peruyan Peruyan

out consting the great resources to be derived from

agniciona that they alone would supply sufficient stock for all the colonists who may sottle there, without for all the colonists who may sottle there, without for some and they all the superior and they all the superior and they all the superior and the superior and they all the superior and superior an

Such are the inevitable consequences of the navi-sition of the Amazon, and the establishment of ag-licultural colonies on the plains watered by that river ad its iributaries.

distributaries.

Fore, comprehending the magnitude of such resides, and conceiving the immense benefits which the may derive from such a system of roads, is now userting all her effects to promote the navigation of the rivers, and for that purpose has ordered the consistent of steamboats to ply upon them, and is also that the provenent of the roads leading to these streams. At the present time extensive works are going on accordes under a different points in the Peruvian tentory, and the Minister of the Interface, and the Minister of the Interface, and the Minister of the Interface, who has undertaken the accomplishment of this enterprise with great resolution, has ordered the engineer to lay cut, as soon as possible, lines of roads to lead to

the districts to be peopled, in order that the opening of them may be immediately commenced.

If a comparison be made between the distance by the Isthmus of Panama to the ports of Europe, with that by the mouth of the Amason, on the coast of Brazil, and regarding also the reads which will be avoided between the interior and the coasts of Ecuador, Peru and Chile—although merchandise may be carried across the Isthmus instead of going round Cape Horn—if we make this comparison, and also keep this latter circumstance in mind, we may, perhaps, be allowed to say, that the prospective advantages offered to commercial communication by the Isthmus of Panama, at least with respect to the trade with the western coasts of South America, disappear in the view of those offered by the navigation of the Amazon.

These, then, in review, are the benefits offered by the grand project which the Minister of State and Foreign Relations, Senor de Jose Manuel Tirado, has carried on from its commencement to its present state, with great resolution and inexhaustible perseverance.

An immense field is opened to the labor and cani-

has carried on from its commencement to its present state, with great resolution and inexhaustible perseverance.

An immense field is opened to the labor and capital of Europe, giving certain and abundant returnsfertile lands, untouched, with new and various productions—a pleasant and extensive asylum for the families of the old world, where they may find the means of happiness, which they seek; supplies of raw materials and vegetables of excellent and unknown species, which would give a new impulse to European manufactures; a prodigious facility and economy of time and expense to combarge, between Europe and the people of South America; in short, a complete thinsformation and an inconceivable and excessive advancement in the state of the industry and commerce of the globe, and the condition of human happiness.

What is required for all this?

Only two things: First, The stimulus of capital and emigration from Europe; second, arrangements among European capitalists and emigrants to reach those regions. The first step has been taken, so far as relates to Peru. The government of that country offers the protection of liberal laws and the aid of their resources to immigrants; the territory invites them by its fertility. It is only necessary that the capitalists and laborers of Europe shall accept the offer made them, and, doubtless, they will accept it.

As a complement to the information contained above, we give the following translation of the decree of the Peruvian government:-

of the Peruvian government:—

DECERE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU, TO FROMOTE THE COLONIZATION OF THE COUNTRY. Article 1.—In conformity with the treaty made with the Empire of Brazil on the 23d of October, 1851, and during its continuance, the navigation, trade and commerce of Brazilian subjects by the waters of the Amazon are declared free in all that part of the shores belonging to Peru to the point of Nauta, at the mouth of the Ucayali.

Art. 2.—The subjects and citizens of other nations which also bave treaties with Peru, by which they may enjoy the rights of the most favored nations, or on whom those rights may be conferred, in what relates to commerce and navigation, in conformity with said treaties, may, in case of entering the waters of the Amazon, enjoy, in the adjoining parts of Peru, the same rights which are granted to Brazilian vessels and subjects by the preceding articles, and in compliance with them, the ports of Loreto and Nauta are declared to be ports of foreign commerce.

Art. 4.—In conformity with the law of November

Loreto and Nanta are declared to be ports of foreign commerce.

Art. 4.—In conformity with the law of November 20, 1852, no fiscal duties of import or exports shall be paid in said ports for merchandise or produce which shall be imported or exported through them; but these do not include merely municipal duties, which the settlers may impose for objects of local utility.

Art. 5.—The exploration of the interior rivers of Peru, which flow into the Amazon, shall be performed by steam vessels, whose construction has already been ordered for that service.

Art. 6.—The Governor of Loveto, as the chief, shall have the civil and military jurisdiction, independent of the Prefecture of the Amazon, over all the territory comprised in the limits, or the districts mentioned in the following article, where governors shall be appointed subject to the former, and invested with the same civil and military jurisdiction, in the districts which are subjected to them.

Art. 7.—The following territories are erected into districts, and placed under the governors above mentioned:

On THE AMAZON AND MAHANON.

residence of the flovernors, provided that they have a provisory character, and be made until the approbation of the government.

Art. 9.—The Governor General is authorized also to superintend the police of the districts, informing the government of the regulations which he may have established for the maintenance of order; and for this end he shall have at his disposal a sufficient force beside that which he now has at his command; provided, however, that that force shall never be employed to reduce or to act in a hostile manner against the indigenous tribes who may be drawn into communication with us by means of commerce and persussion, which it is recommended to adopt in the most pacific, the most benevolent, and the most liberal sense.

Art. 10.—The Governor General is authorized to grant gratnitously, to all who may wish to establish themselves in those places, whether they be natives or foreigners, whencesoever they may come, under the national dependence and subordination to the authorities, titles of possession to the lands, in conformity with law of November 21, 1832, from two to forty fanegadas, in proportion to the powers, means and ability of cultivating, and the families of those who may establish themselves, and according to the number of individuals of whom they consist. Of these concessions he shall give account, in order that they may be confirmed by the government, by executing the titles of property.

Art. 11.—The local Governor General, who shall in like manner give account to the government.

Art. 12.—The large grants of territories, for founding colonies, towns, and haciendas, shall be made by the government, by a gratuitous title, but by means of contracts, in which the condition of colonization shall be fixed.

Art. 13.—Every grant of lands made to individuals

or contracts, in which the condition of colonization shall be fixed.

Art. 13.—Every grant of lands made to individuals or families, in conformity with articles ten and eleven, shall be forfeited, if at the end of eighteen months labor or building on them shall not have been com-

menced.

Art. 14.—In the grants of lands made by the government for colonizing enterprises on a large scale, according to article twelve, the terms contemplated in the decrees or contracts of concession shall be observed, in what relates to the clearing, building and recording.

peopling.

Art. 15.—Beside the premiums which the law of Art. 15.—Beside the premiums which the law of November 17, 1849,* grants to vessels or empresarios bringing colonists, the government engages to give to those who shall come destined to the lands or valleys of the Amazon, and its tributaries in Peru, a passage to those places, and instruments and seeds, all gratuitously, of which sufficient deposits shall be placed under the charge of the Governor of Loveto.

Art. 16.—A State vessel shall be appointed to the service of conveying those who, being natives of the country or foreign immigrants, may wish to go to those places to establish themselves, and after reaching Hanchace, the Prefect of La Libertad shall provide for their journey to the said places, while explorations and preparations are making for the journey of the immigrants and settlers by the Hualinga.

plorations and preparations are making for the journey of the immigrants and settlers by the Hualinga.

Art. 17.—In conformity with the law of November 21, 1832, the cultivated lands and houses erected shall enjoy the exemption from taxes and the other privileges granted by the laws to the possessors of wild lands.

Art. 18.—The new settlers shall pay no taxes for the term of twenty years, according to the law of May 24, 1845, and Catholics shall pay no obventional or parochial dues, the curates who may be established there being paid by the State. All new settlers shall also be exempt from the tax on stamped paper, being allowed to use common paper for their petitions and contracts.

Art. 19.—All pensioners of the State, civil or military, who are not in actual service, or desire to reside in those territories, shall enjoy, besides the concessions of this law, their respective properties, which shall be paid to them in those places, for which end the Prefecture of La Libertad shall remit the necessary funds to the Governor General of Loveto, in charge for the respective dependencies.

Art. 20.—The government shall facilitate the transport and establishment of missionary ecclesiastics and others who, for the purpose of propagating the faith, or for the service of religious worship among the Catholics who may establish themselves there, may be sent by the ecclesiastical prelates.

Art. 21.—It shall be allowed in the new settlements to the individuals who form them to unite in municipal corporations, under the presidency of the governor of the respective

district or territory, to regulate what to the local administration, without the

district or territory, to regulate what relates to the local administration, without the Governors appointed by this present dearse being allowed to interfere to affect their rights of any kind relating to individual liberty, taking care only for the preservation of public order, under the national authority, in conformity with the laws. The statutes of these corporations shall be submitted to the approbation of the government.

Art. 22.—Because that territory is a new establishment, and has no judicial authorities, the new settlers shall be allowed to appoint, for the administration of justice, their own delegated judges, electing them in the most convenient manner, until Congress shall determine by statute what is to be observed relative to the administration of justice, as well as with respect to municipal affairs.

Art. 23.—The exploration of the interior rivers of Peru, having for its principal object to establish communication with the missions of Pozuro, the Intendant-General of the said missions shall be required to observe in his jurisdiction the displacations of this decree, having a direct understanding with the government.

Art. 24.—The Intendant of the missions shall make

decree, having a direct understanding with the government.

Art. 24.—The Intendant of the missions shall make the distribution of lands in the most regular manner, giving account of the adjudications which he may make, whether to confirm or to change them, if they were not in conformity with this decree.

Art. 25.—It being ordered by the law of May 24, 1845, that the roads from Puses to Pozuro shall be opened, and from Pozuro to the Mairo, the necessary funds shall be provided by the State, in order that the Intendant of Pozuro may complete those works, under the direction of that functionary, as soon as possible.

Art. 26.—The actual governors of districts, of the upper and lower missions, and of other territories belonging to the State, on the northern side of the Amazon and Maranon, shall continue to exercise the authority they possess, dependent on the Prefecture of the Amazon, until the necessary ordinances shall be adepted for the most efficient government in those parts of the law of November 17, 1849, cited in this

*By the law of November 17, 1849, cited in this decree, thirty dollars are granted to the captains of immigrant vessels, for every colonist they shall introduce ato the country.

Synopsis of the New Mexican Tariff.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, June 19.]

Ry the kindness of Mr. Dabelsteen Vise Consul for Mexico, we are enabled to present to our readers the fellowing synopsis of the new Mexican tariff, a copy of which he received in advance from the Mexican governnent, by the steamer Texas :—
The following are the ports declared open to foreign

ment, by the steamer Texas:—

The following are the ports declared open to foreign commerce:—

On the Gulf of Mexico Sisal, Campeachy, San Juan Bautista de Tabasco, Vers Crus, Tampico de famaulipas, and Matamoras.

On the Pacific Ocean:—Acspulco, Manzanillo, San Blae and Mazatian, and Gaimas in the Gulf of California.

On the Northern frontier:—Matamoros, Presidio del Norte and Paso del Norte.

On the Southern frontier:—Comitan and Tuxtis Chico. The principle articles which are declared free of duty, on importation, are:—Cardwire, quickeliver, casi, (while it is not mined in the country in sufficient quantity,) animal carbon, lumber for building purposes when imported at El Paso, type, books and printed matter stitched only, agricultural, mining and mechanical implements, spars, all kinds of boats, weeds for navigation, rags for paper, fire bricks and printing ink. Gold and silver bullion are also free.

The following are the principal articles the importation of which is prehibited:—

Tafia or Spanish brandy, and all other spirits, except those produced from the grape, gin, rum, and such others as are specified when imported in bottles, flasks or juga; starck, except as specified; sugar, rice, indigo, copper and brass wire, sulphur, boots and shoes, coffee, wax in manufactured form, cast nails, bar copper and copper unersils, tortoise shell manufactured, moroccol eather, bar tin, bridle bits and apurs such as are made in Mexico, deer skins, flour, (except in Yucatan) cotton year for the term of one year, after which its icaport is allowed, as specified; common soao, lard, molasses, lumber of all kirds except spars; anddles, cards gold leaf, broadcloth except first qualities; parehment, lead in pig or shot, powder, except sporting; imitation rebozo, clothing, except as specified in the tariff; salt, saltpetre, tallow, tobacco and sugars, salt poxy, wheat and all cereal grains, blankets and coverlids.

The law of the 4th of April, 1849, permitting the importation of flour, rice, sugar, coffee, pork sides, lard a

tricts which are subjected to them.

Art. 7.—The following territories are erected into districts, and placed under the governors above mentioned:

ON THE AMAZON AND MARANON.

1.—From Loveto to Camucheros; the Governor's residence at Loveto.

2.—From Camucheros to Pébas; Governor's residence at Pébas.

3.—From Pébas to Oran; Governor's residence at Oran.

4.—From Oran to Nauta; Governor's residence at Nauta.

both per ql.

Steel, per quintal.

Stoel, per quintal.

St calf skins, per ql. 30 00

1—From Loveto to Camucheros; the Governor's residence at Loveto.

2—From Camucheros to Pébas; Governor's residence at Pébas.

3—From Pébas to Oran; Governor's residence at Oran.

4—From Oran to Nauta; Governor's residence at Nauta.

ON THE HUALLAGA.

1—From Laguna to Yurimaguas; residence at Laguna.

2—From Yurimaguas to Tavapoto; residence at Tavapoto.

3—From Tavapoto to Pachiza; residence at Pachiza.

4—From Pachiza to Tingo-Muria; residence at the last place.

ON THE URAYALI.

1—In the villages of Nauta and Savaecaya; residence at Nauta.

2—In Catalina and Tierra Blanca; residence at Catalina.

Art. 8.—Weauthorise the Governor General, whose residence is at Loveto, by these prosents, to make the changes which, in view of the places, he may judge necessary, as well in the boundaries as in the residence of the Governors, provided that they have a provisory character, and be made until the approbation of the government.

Art. 8.—Weauthorise the Governor General, whose residence of the Governors, provided that they have a provisory character, and be made until the approbation of the government.

Art. 9.—The Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of the Governor General is authorized also to the place of th Brandy grape, per ql. 8 00 inch, per ql. 12 00 Do. do. less than one inch, per ql. 9 00 inch, per ql. 12 00 Almonds, shelled, per ql. 5 00 than one inch long, Codish and other, salt ed. per ql. 4 00 Do. do. less than one Yinegar, harrels, per ql. 1 50 inch, per ql. The list of articles of hardward, which in the old tariff classified in six classes paying respectively \$5.3.0, \$15. \$50, and \$40 a quintal, remains without alteration and the same duty. \$30, and \$40 a quintal, remains without alteration and the same duty.

COTTON GOODS.

Cotton, rer quintal. \$300 Lace, per lb. \$1 Socke, men's and women's dosen. \$90 children's dosen's per dosen's per dosen's dosen's per dosen's per dosen's dosen's per dosen's do

wide, each ... 1234
of an inch, per vara ... 6 Umbrellas, each ... 40

WOOLLEN GOODS.
Carpeting, I yard wide, per vara ... 38 59
Socks men's, dos ... 0 50
Do. children's, dos ... 0 50
Do. children's, dos ... 350
Cassimeres, iyard wide, per vara ... 0 40
Wool. per ql ... 2 50
Worsted work, per lb ... 100
Stockings, mens dos ... 100
Do. children's, dos ... 0 50
Tapa, all colors, per lb ... 0 35
Gloves, dos ... 0 50
Thread, all kinds, lb ... 0 45
Tapa, all colors, per lb ... 0 35
Gloves, dos ... 0 50
Thread, all kinds, lb ... 0 45
Tayar, per ql ... 2 40
Fix. per ql ... 2 40
Fix. per ql ... 2 40
Fix. per ql ... 2 40
Do. children's, dos ... 0 50
Linens, white and col's, ly ard wide, per vara ... 0 50
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Linens, white specific to the colored ly ly ard ly ard wide ... 100
Linens, white and col's ... 100
Linens, white and col's ... 100
Linens

the quarter of an inch, 1 yard square, 400. So worked, 1 yard square, 400. 200

Blondes and laces, all Silk for embroidery, per kinds, per lb. 200 lb. Silk for swist, per lb. 20 lb. Silk for swist, per lb. 20 lb. Silk for twist, per lb. 20 lb. Silk for twist, per lb. 20 lb. Silk for swist, per lb. 150 lb. Silk for swist, per lb. 20 lb. Silk for swist, per lb. 200 lb. Silk for swist, per lb

packages must be expressed

This tariff will go into operation the first day of September next, for all vessels bound from Arlan's ports to ports on the Facific; on the list of tectober, for vessels from European ports to ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the list of August, for vessels from American ports and Irlands to ports on the same side of the continent as the port of departure.

Until this tariff is enforced, duties will be collected by the fariff of 4th of October, 1845, with the reform established by the laws of 24th of November, 1849, and 24th of January, 1863.

The imports of cotton yarn will be permitted for the term of four months, from the list of June, paying a duty of fifteen cents a pound.

FLORIDA.—The turpentine distillery belonging to Hugh Archer, Eq., stuated on the Wakulis area about even miles gove St. Marks, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. with a large quantity of spirits of turperties and rosin. The entire loss is estimated at

June 25.—The Mayer, etc., of the City of New York vs. Joseph H. Nash, impleaded soith John Doc.—The plantiffs use to recover from the default afty dollars, the pastal passed to the default afty dollars, the pastal passed to the years of the common control of the city of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1839, forbidding the keeping of an intelligence office in the city of New York without license. The complaint set forth—I. The general power given by the ancient charter of the city to the Common Council, consisting of the Mayor of Recorder, with four or more Adelerman and four or more Assistants, to make by the good for the good or th

he who is convicted of murder, or burglary, or other crime or offence, (designating it by a name of known signification,) shall be punished by death, or other specified penalty, would be a valid act, and yot an indictment which should merely charge the commission of murder without specifying the act or acts which constitute the crime according to its known definition, would hardly be insisted on as sufficient. That would be a mere averment of a legal result, whereas it should contain a statement of such fasts and circumstances as constitute the crime imputed to the defendant. But without pursuing the subject, or inquiring how much less strict the rule of pleading may be when applied to an action of debt on a penal statute, this objection must be disposed of under the code, and on another ground. The true character of the objection is not that the complaint does not aver a violation of the by-law or ordinance, and so bring the defendants within its very terms, in such a sense that the Continuts and that they are liable to the penalty, but it is that the pleading is defective for want of sufficient certainty and particularity in its specifications. On demurrer it stands admitted that the defendants have violated the ordinance by doing the verything which the ordinance torbids, and whatever acts constitute such violation are admitted to have been done by them. In this objection the defendants have violated the ordinance complained of. The fourth ground of demurrer, to wit, that the complaint does not aver that the act of the Legislature was passed in a constitutional manner. Continue of the particular properties of the constitution of 1821, will be briefly disposed of by observing that, on denurrer to a declaration which avers the pareage of an act of the Legislature, or which proceeds upon a right conferred by such an act, the Court will always presume that the act may be authoritatively. Courts are bound, and in the ordinance of the constitution referred to, this objection must, nevertheless, be overruled. Aside

grounds:—1. That the by-law is in restraint of trade, and is unreasonable and void. I think otherwise. It is plainly a regulating ordinance, and with the express sanction of the Legislature, I have no doubt whatever, of the power of the Corporation to impose such restrictions upon the exercise of a public employment like the keeping of an intelligence office within the limits of the city, as they may think expedient for the general welfare, even to the extent of prohibiting such offices altogether. But, second, it is urged that it does not appear that the bye-law or ordinance was so passed, that it ever, in fact, took effect as a law of the city of New York. The act of the legislature upon which the plaintiffs rely, in terms provides that "every ordinance or resolution which shall have passed the two Boards of the Common Council before it shall take effect, shall be presented to the Mayor of the city for his approbation." And then, as more fully detailed in the above statement of the complaint, prescribes the manner in which asid in which alone, it can take effect as a law of the corporation, if the Mayor do not approve

law of the corporation, if the Mayor do not approve of and sign it. All that is avowed in the complaint is that the bye-law in question was made and passed "at a meeting and assemblage of the said Common Council, duly held and convened," &c., &c. This is not enough. The act requires that although made and passed at a meeting, &c., of the Common Council, something more must be done before it shall take effect. It must be presented to the Mayor for his approval, and if he do not sign it but returns it with objections, it must be reconsidered and again passed before it can take effect as a law. The reasoning applicable to an act sof the supreme law making power, legislating for the public, does not apply to the acts of a municipal corporation in this respect. The courts cannot take jedicial notice of the acts of the latter. They are not presumed to know anything of the ordinance, or of the manner of its passage, except what is laid before them. Everything, therefore, must be avowed in support of such a bye-law that is necessary to enable the court to see that it has the effect of law within the city. The powers of the corporation are limited, and in this case the manner in which those powers are to be exercised is specifically pointed out. To sustain their acts, therefore, it must appear not only that the powers exercised were within their authority, but that they are exercised in the manner in which alone they are declared by the statute to have any effect. It is true that the demurrehered in the following the presented to the Mayor for his approval. Possibly the precedent to be found in Coates vs. the Mayor, dec., To Cowan, 568, may have guided the picader in the present case, for I observe that the complaint in this case and in that (so far as relates to the point under consideration) are in almost indem terbis. But it should be noticed that at the time of the passage of the by-law for the city in Common Council, and have and passed; thus in terms awering that it was passed in the manner authorizing its passage

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, June 26-6 P. M.

The stock market has been considerably agitated during the past week. Prices throughout ruled lower than at the close of the week previous, and the panic in Erie has by no means passed away. A fall of six per cent, in such an immense stock as that, may well create an ex-citement in the public mind. It will be some time before its effect passes away. Erio Rallroad stock is held of the first six months of 1853 has not earned a dividend, spreads, holders will send home orders to sell, and innu-merable lots of fifty and a bundred shares cach will be put on the market for sale. This will bring out an immesse quantity of stock from hands where it has for years been quietly resting, and we shall find it ultimately in the hands of speculators, floating about Wall street. It is our impression that much lower prices will be reached. Nicaragua Transit improved a trile at the first board yesterday; also Parker Vein, Hudson River, Nor-wich, and Harlem. We have no faith in any improvement of consequence in the leading fancy stocks. They may fluctuate during the remainder of the dull season sufficient to give the bulls and bears a little excitement and a little margin in their favor from time to time; but we do not look for much activity of a favorable charac-

ter. A panic or two would throw a great deal of stock on the market, and give commission brokers a harvest. Something of this kind may occur to relieve the mono-tony of July in Wall street. Several large fancy stocks are sustained by such a slight tenure that they are in danger, any moment, of collapsing.

The movement in specie, last week, was limited. The only shipment made was by the Arctic, yesterday, for

Total for 1853......\$8,066,787 15

in addition to which we have unofficially reported fif-teen thousand dollars by the Black Warrior, cleared yes. terday for Havana.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given official notice

that the five per cent stock of the United States, issued under the act of March 3, 1843, will be redeemed on preunder the act of March 5, 1843, will be redeemed on pre-sentation at the Treasury Department, on the 1st of July, after which date interest thereon will cease. The certificates may be transmitted by mail, on receipt of which drafts will be remitted for the amount, payable by such Assistant Treasurer as the holder of the stock may

designate.

Counterfeits on the Bank of Savannah have appeared— Counterfeits on the Bank or Savannan have speared— one dollar bills changed to fives. The genuine fives have at the left hand a female figure, standing upon a peder-fal, and just under her feet is the word "five." Over the head of the same figure is a V. On the top of the bill, near the centre, are two female figures. One is seated upon a cotton bale, and the other has just stooped and plucked a boll of cotton, which she is holding up in her hand. The one dollar bills have at the top a large cut of hand. The one dollar bulls have at the top a large out of a steamship under way, with sails all set, and have a bust of a lady at the right hand, surmounted by a figure Ose. It is rumored that the next dividend upon the old stock of the Harlem Railroad Company, payable on the first of August next, will be increased to three per cent for the half year. That is very encouraging, but stockholders are not satisfied with mere rumors; they want the fact publiely pronounced by the direction, in answer to their fre-quent and urgent inquiries. This will settle the matter

at once.

Books for subscription to three hundred themsand dollars of the capital stock of the Second Avenue Railroad Confrany will be opened on Manday, June 27, at the office of William and John O'Brien, 33 Wall street, and at the of William and John O'Brien, so wait areet, and at the office of the company, corner of Bowery and Walker street. At a public sale of stocks in Norwich, Conn., on June 20, sixty one shares Uncas Woollen Company brought 50 cents—par value \$25; ten shares Norwich Hotel Company, \$15—par value \$25; teren shares Quinebaug Bank, \$75. 12%—par value \$70, five shares Uncas Bank, \$54 50—par value \$60; five shares N. L., and W. P. Railroad, \$1 95

(one dollar and five cents)-par value \$100. The earnings of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad for the six months ending June 1st, were \$77,288 08, which is an increase of \$10,618 over the same months last year.

A dividend of \$2 25 a share has been deelered. The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of

Piour, bbls 606, 295
Wheat, bushels 1,074 085
Corn, 461, 404
Barley, 416, 503
Oats, 970, 524
Poork, bbls 74, 740
Beef, 37,074
Beef, 37,074
Beef, 37,074
Beef, 47,121, 200
Butter, 547, 360
Lard, 47,121, 200
Bacon, 412, 522, 540
Wool, 388, 700
The receipts at tide water of barley, for the third week of June in 1362 and 1852, have seen as follows:-219,000 Dec ... 9.004 Inc. 8,299 Dec.124,930 Inc. 6,251 The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, for the years 1863 and 1952, have been-Wheat, Corn. bush. bush. 1,074,035 461,404 980 326 1,636,338 Flour, bbls. 1863....696,295 1 1362....866,210 Dec.... 169 915 Inc. 93,710 Dec 1,174,934 Inc. 77,277 The receipts of breadstuffs thus far this year have been onsiderably less than up to the same time last seas Provisions are largely in excess, and the arrivals of woo have been nearly double those of last year.

produce, from the opening of the canals to and include the 22d last, have been as follows:--

Books of subscription for the unissued stock of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, amounting to \$950,000 will be opened at the Bank of America on Monday, the 27th of June. Ten per cent will be required to be paid on allotment of the stock, and the remainder in instalments of ten per cent every sixty days, en notice, as required.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent will be allowed til;
the instalments have all been called. If the dividends on
the full stock are at a higher rate, the difference will be the full stock are at a higher rate, the difference will be made good to the scrip stockholders when their stock is filled up. This stock comprises all that the company are entitled to issue, and the money received is to be applied to the construction of a second track, improvements at Elizabethpert, and other preparations imperatively de-manded by the connection to be opened in another year. This mode of distribution has been adopted in preference to a pro-rate allotment, to enlarge the number of stockto a pro rate allotment, to enlarge the number of stock-holders, and facilitate the acquisition of stock by those

now desirous but unable to procure it.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles other than foreign dry goods, tm ported into this port during the week ending and including Friday, June 24, 1853:-

| Description | Page | Oils— Linseed..... 174 Dyewoods— Fustic, qtls. 2,304 Icgw'd, tons. 5,194 Sapan w'd, pos 325 Earthenware... 504 De. cloth....

dry goods put upon the market, was unusually large. This raises the aggregate above the ordinary amount. The principle articles of import, named in the above list, imported during the week, was as follows:—coffee, \$46,386 hemp, \$66,614; brandy, \$49,568; railread fron, \$157,137; hardware, \$49,157; steel \$64,144; tin, 112,295@molasses, \$46,144; sugar, 250,692, watches, \$88,813; wine, \$42,064;

Specie and cash at bankers. £222,329

Bills receivable, and other liabilities. 2,539,003

Bank premises. 49,000—2,616,422

Profit and Loss Account, December 31, 1862.

Balance of undivided net profit to Dec 31, 1851. £75,222

Net profit for 1852, after deducting current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts. 69,477

The directors accompany this financial exhibit with the annexed statement relative to the past and future operations of the bank.

In reference to the expectation held out in their last report, your directors have anneh pleasure in stating, that they have obtained a supplemental royal charter, which has enabled the bank to take advantage of the provisions of the new banking law of Canada, as regards the issue of small notes; but this privilege has not in any respect contributed to the profits of the year 1852, as the requisits formalities could, not be completed till late in the autumn, and it was only in the present spring that the hank commonoed to issue notes of a less demonination than all currency. By the statement now submitted to the meeting it will be seen that your directors, after paying the increased dividend of six per cont, out of the profits of the year, have made an addition of £9,478. 13s. 8d to the rest, which accordingly amounted on the 31st of December hat, after providing for the dividend payable in January, to £84,698 12s. 2d. The accounts from the branches up to the 30th April, show a satisfactory result as compared with hose for the corresponding period of 1852, and your directors have declared a dividend for the half year, at the rate of six per cent, per announ, on the capital, which will be payable on shares registered in the colonles, on and after the 26th July next.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY. June 25—6 P. M.

BREADSTUYS.—Flour displayed to new feeture of interest. The raics comprised II 000 bbts.—sour. \$4 a \$4 12% superfine No. 2, at \$4 18% a \$4 \$11%; mixed to fancy Western, at \$4 504% a \$4 81%; ordinary to choice State \$4 62% a \$4 87%, and other grades at preportionate figures. We heard that 600 bbls. superfine Canadian were brought at \$4 7%. There have been 2,400 bbls. Southern purchased, at previous quotations. Bye flour and corn meal did but vary much. Wheat was in good domand. The operations include 25 500 bushels western white, at \$1 22 a \$4 25: 2,700 Canadian do, in bood, \$1 \$1 21; and a few loss Western ared, at \$1 15. There were 2 500 bushels rice taken, at \$7 % a. 88% c. per bushel. Outs were unaltered. Corn was in better request and dearer. The raise reached \$1,000 bushels at \$7a. a 50a for damaged; for a 63a for mixed and white Southern; 63a a \$3a. few mixed Western and round yellow; and 66a. a 66a, for pillow Southern, per bushel.

Francount.—To Liverpool, 25,000 bushels of wheat vectors.